

True American.

Z. RAGAN, Editor.

STEEBENVILLE, OHIO.

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THE TRUE AMERICAN.

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THE AMERICAN PARTY OF OHIO.

At the Annual Session of the State Council, held in Cleveland, June 5th, 1855, the following Platform of Principles as expressive of the sentiment of the Order in this State, was adopted and ordered to be published to the world over the signatures of its officers:

We proclaim to the world the following PRINCIPLES OF THE AMERICAN PARTY OF OHIO:

I. The unlimited freedom of Religion disconnected with politics—hostility to ecclesiastical influences upon the affairs of government—equality of rights to all naturalized Emigrants who are thoroughly Americanized, and owe no temporal allegiance, by reason of their religion, higher than that to the Constitution.

II. No interference with the rights of citizenship already acquired by Foreigners, and the protection of law to all who honestly emigrate from love of liberty; but the exclusion of foreign paupers and felons, and a refusal to extend the right of suffrage to all who come hereafter until they shall have resided 21 years in the United States and complied with the naturalization laws.

III. Opposition to all political organizations disposed exclusively of Foreigners, and to Foreign Military Companies, and to all attempts to exclude the Bible from Schools supported by the government.

IV. Slavery is local—not national—we oppose its extension in any of our territories, and the increase of its political power by the admission into the Union of any Slave State; and we demand the immediate redress of the great wrongs which have been inflicted upon the cause of Freedom and the American character by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the introduction of Slavery into Kansas in violation of law, by the force of arms, and the destruction of the elective franchise.

V. In humble imitation of the wisdom of Washington, we oppose all intervention in the affairs of Foreign States; yet on all proper occasions, we will not withhold our sympathy from any people aspiring to be free.

VI. We support American industry and genius against the adverse policy of Foreign nations and facilities of internal and external commerce by the improvement of rivers and harbors and the construction of national roads uniting the various sections of the Union.

VII. The Union of these States should be made perpetual by a faithful allegiance to the Constitution.

VIII. In State policy we zealously advocate Retrenchment and Reform—a modification of the present oppressive system of Taxation and a liberal system of Public Schools.

THOS. SPOONER, President.

JOHN E. RICE, Secretary.

FRANCIS D. KIMBALL—Some of the organs of the rotten Democracy of Ohio, have selected this gentleman from the ranks of the Republican Candidates, and made a grand display of their ignorance in their attack upon him. The "Union" characterizes him as an "obscure and incompetent lawyer." The charge of incompetence comes with rather a bad grace from the Editor of that paper. No doubt he claims to have been competent to represent his district in Congress; this if true should dispel all fear of an incompetent man being found in the State. We are informed by one who is personally acquainted with Mr. Kimball, that he is not only a gentleman in every respect, but an able lawyer, and a foe in every way "worthy the steel" of our friend Col. Cook. He is an unflinching advocate of temperance, an uncompromising enemy to Slavery, and if elected (as he certainly will be) the State of Ohio will never have cause to blush for her advocate. The charge of being an "obscure" individual, is one which we certainly did not expect to hear from a party acknowledging Franklin Pierce as their leader, whose "star" arose from obscurity and will soon set in eternal darkness.

It will be seen from the communication of our correspondent B., that there was some foundation for the intimation given in the Union some time since, that the Treasurer of State was using the people's money for his own private benefit. At the time the statement was made in the Union, we supposed that it might be nothing more than a slight error into which our neighbor of the Union had in an unguarded moment fallen, and to which under a peculiar state of mental, or physical excitement, he is very liable;—but the more carefully we look into this matter, the more fully we are convinced that there is more truth than poetry in the intimation. What then is the duty of the people of Ohio in the premises? Is it not to hush such unfaithful Steubenvilers from places of public trust, and place in their stead men who can be trusted with safety to the public interest? Such we are inclined to think, will be the decision of the people of Ohio, on the 2nd Tuesday in October next.

Madison College.

We have just received a catalogue of the above Institution. It is under the patronage of the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church. Its location is at Uniontown, Pa. According to credible information, the resignation of Rev. S. K. Cox, President, and professors Carroll, Murfee, and Mathews, had, in reality, nothing to do with the Slave question. All the papers are at fault, that have given such intimations.

These gentlemen were all competent teachers, but young Southerners, full of the feeling peculiar to the region whence they came. They had, without authority of charter, Board, or by-laws, somewhat changed the disciplinary regulations of the College, and given them a military cast of character. The Faculty, self-moved, had got up a military company of students, all in military uniform, with muskets, and the college building was made the depository of arms. The company drilled every morning—the uniforms were worn constantly, in college and out of it, as badges of distinction. Serious people complained, and many laughed at such a ridiculous appendage to a Christian College. Meantime the Board feared consequences, but did not attack, as they should have done, this silly innovation. The demerit mark system, taken from some military academy, was at first but little understood by any but the faculty. The marks were not merely to go on the monthly reports, and be sent home to the parents, to act back by admonitory letters, on the students, but 100, given for this, that, or the other trifle, involved banishment from the College. The Faculty was as a court-martial, and every case of offence, from the highest to the lowest student, came before that body. Even in the Preparatory department, the Principal could not deal with an offender until sentence had been pronounced by these higher officers of the college. So this left the Principal in this very important department, without respect, authority, or power, and of course was in jurious to the Institution.

At last a case occurred, which roused the Board, and the community, and brought on a collision between the Board and the Faculty. A youth of 15, small of his age, for impertinence to the Faculty, which impertinence they had provoked, by an act of injustice, was suspended, &c. He had, under their demerit rule, got the 100 marks, and his sentence was suspension and banishment. He repented and wrote them a very humble, penitent letter, asking to be restored. But he was spurned as a hypocrite. A the last resort his case came before the Board. As copy of his letter was sent to that body, and he asked liberty to be present. But the Faculty was there, and threatened to resign, if he were allowed to be present, or his letter read. But the Board gave him Methodist Protestant usages. He was called in, and his letter was read. For fear of trouble, the legality of this innovating system was not mooted, but the sentence of the Faculty was confirmed. Then on a resolution to recommend the Faculty to restore this youth, on account of his penitent letter and tender age, there was quite a struggle. If it passed, the Faculty said they would resign. They would not be asked by the Board to show mercy. A few of the friends of the resolution forsook it, and it was lost. The Faculty triumphed over the Board, and over Christian mercy, in a Christian College. There was now no mercy in Madison College, for a penitent student. The Faculty did afterwards restore this student, for fear of an attack in the church papers. But it was too late. The public mouth was open wide—the people talked, and would talk, and the Faculty after trying to get up a little Northern and Southern feeling to cover their retreat, and after doing what they could to draw off all the Southern students to their contemplated college, at Lynchburg, Va., resigned, and are gone, and a Faculty from the West and North, will soon be announced to take their places.

For the True American.

TEMPERANCE ANECDOTE—BISHOP DOANE.—MR. RAGAN.—In the True American of the 25th is an article with the above heading, which is sent forth annually on its rounds of slander, with no better authority than "it is stated." Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, is not opposed to temperance. The following extract from the "Church Journal" will set the matter in its proper light: "The story is utterly false, as Mr. Perkins years ago contradicted it under his own name, in the public papers. Even if true, however, it would show nothing more than that the Bishop and Mr. Perkins differed as to the lawfulness of taking a glass of Wine, and that the latter chose to make this difference an occasion for insulting the Bishop at his own table. But, as we said, the story has no truth in it."

"POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY" IN KANSAS.—The reports from Kansas, stating that Governor Reeder had refused to recognize the legality of the mob legislature, and that the latter expelled the legally elected Free Soil members, are confirmed. The Stringfellow ruffians also voted that the code of Missouri shall be the law of Kansas. The elected members of the legislature were to meet on the 12th at Lawrence, for consultation. Meetings of the people at different points throughout the territory, are everywhere discovering the authority of the Legislature, which is forcing upon them the laws of another commonwealth.

GOVERNOR REEDER REMOVED—HIS SUCCESSOR APPOINTED.—WASHINGTON, July 29.—The President has appointed John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, Governor of Kansas, in place of A. H. Reeder, removed. Mr. Dawson was a member of the last Congress, and voted for the Nebraska bill.

This is what we have long expected. Because Gov. Reeder could not be bullied by Pierce, Atchison, and Stringfellow, into submission to the outrage, perpetrated upon the people of Kansas by the minions of the Missouri slaveholders; he must be removed, in order that they may be able to carry out their fraud, without any opposition. We presume that Mr. Dawson (who has "sold himself for a mess of pottage") has consented to become the contemptible tool of the South, and will consent to whatever bully Stringfellow dictates. He voted for the Nebraska bill, and must be paid for his services. The removal of Reeder gave his enemies an opportunity to reward him for what he has done, and to use him again. This is the course the present Democratic administration has taken, upon the Slavery question; yet, the democrats of Ohio, headed by Medary and Gray, and whipped up by a host of "lesser lights," endorse the acts of the Administration and at the same time claim to be the friends of freedom. In their resolutions they oppose the "agitation of the question of Slavery in Congress or out of it," but as soon as their Southern leaders call on them for their aid, they repudiate their platforms and professions, and like whipped curs, sneak off to do their masters bidding.

For the True American.

MR. EDITOR.—It is a well known fact that the present Auditor and Treasurer of State, have been for a long time at loggerheads. The cause of this state of affairs, it is said, grew out of the fact that the Treasurer of State was using the State funds for his private advantage. Sordidness was the Auditor at this prostitution of the office of Treasurer of State, that he publicly avowed his determination of having Mr. Breslin the Treasurer, prosecuted on the part of the State. But notwithstanding his zeal at that time—some two years ago—and the continued course of Mr. Breslin in loaning out the money of the State for his individual advantage; still, the Auditor with his eyes continually open to the inquiry, lets the matter sleep the sleep of death. Not a word has of late been said. Not a move made to check this open violation of duty—it goes on as it has heretofore done, and thousands upon thousands of the people's money, have been converted into channels of speculation. It is said upon good authority, that at one time, Mr. Breslin had two Banking institutions in Indiana, and one in Ohio; all the fruits of his unlawful gains. In carrying on this scheme of speculation, the Treasurer of State has been exceedingly fortunate in getting the indirect aid of the Auditor of State. It is said that in his over anxiety to liquidate the State debts, he assessed some \$500,000 for paying off bonds that were not due—and when the money had been collected and paid into the Treasury, the Bond holders preferred the bonds to the money. The consequence was, that the money not being needed for the purpose intended, became a nice little fund for the Treasurer to speculate on. Rumor says that a large amount of this fund has been loaned out at the rate of 7 per cent, and pocketed by the Treasurer. Should such things be tolerated?—Is it not time for the people to look into the nets of their servants and correct the abuses?

From the Steubenville Herald.

The Steubenville & Indiana Railroad.

Does any one living on the line of the road, or within ten miles on either hand of it, ask me what interest he has in the road when he has no stock in it? I will answer his question by asking him some for the purpose of setting his thoughts to work, and request him to ponder the matters they bring up and answer them candidly, and justly to himself.

1st. Do you own any land, carry on any mechanical occupation or deal in any kind of mercantile business?

2d. Have you ever occasion to travel in the direction of the road, or to transport in its direction to or from your residence or place of business, any kind of freight?

If any one answers the first question in the affirmative, an affirmative answer to the second seems to be inevitable necessity. Then permit me by way of illustration to suppose a case. You are a farmer, owning a half section of land in the valley of Conotton, and you have for sale annually a thousand bushels of wheat, five hundred bushels of corn, two hundred bushels of oats, one hundred bushels of potatoes, ten tons of fruit and five tons of other articles, all of which you may easily have, and you are to market it at Steubenville, Newark, Lock No. 17, or any other point, and bring back in return various articles, ten tons of freight for the use of your farm and family. Now by way of test, suppose you are debarrd from the use of the road, and have all your hauling to do by wagon in the old mode.

First, Your corn, your potatoes, your fruit, and your five tons of other freight, will not bear the carrying because it will cost too much. All except your wheat and your oats must be consumed on the farm, or sold at prices that discourage the production. Haul your wheat with a four horse team, in loads of forty bushels, and your oats in loads of fifty bushels, take the

prices as they fluctuate from day to day, keep a careful account of wear and tear, cost and charges, and see what your wheat and oats were worth to you at your barn. Your neighbor with just the same kind of a farm, and the same produce, collects it at the Railroad depot, most convenient to him, hauling one, two or three loads a day, according to distance, steps into a passenger car, makes sale of his crop to arrive, returns, loads the wheat on a freight train, accompanies it or goes on the passenger train, receives and delivers the goods at the depot, purchases and sends back the return freight, and you and he set down and compare accounts.

Will you please imagine the result, and then ask yourself if a right to use the road, would not be beneficial to you?—Suppose again, your farm was forever debarrd from the use of the road, and you wished to sell it, as assuredly you would, in such a case could you get as much for it as your neighbor could for his, having no greater productive capacity? But you ask me if such cases could happen. I answer cheerfully, not literally, but substantially the same in part might be the lot of all of us.

Foreign capitalists hold a majority of the stock. They place their agents here, render them eligible, and fill the board of directors and all the offices with them. Would their interest in the management of the road be the same as yours? There is as you must discover, a wide margin between the cost of travel and transportation by the road and the old methods. Whilst you would desire fair dividends on your stock, you would wish also to realize a part of this saving of expenses of marketing in the shape of increased net value of your produce, and in the enhanced value of your real estate. This argument applies equally to the farmer, the mechanic, and the merchant, to the producer and the consumer. Whatever diminishes the cost of carriage, produces the apparent anomaly, that whilst the producer receives a higher net price for his products, the consumer gets them for less money, and is thus able to buy, and consume more of them. Now if the producer and the consumer are also the carriers, is it not plain that their interests are identical, and that they are to carry as cheap as they can? On the other hand, separate the interest of the carrier from that of the producer and the consumer, and he has a single interest, and that instantly becomes antagonist to that of the others. His single inquiry is, how large dividends can I make? Of course he will push charges as near the cost as he can. The wagon, the carriage, and the saddle are his only rivals. Are you willing to look coldly on, and see such an estate, already, in fact your own, pass into the hands of rivals? Once gone, it will return no more. Come forward then at once, and secure the means which will render it your interest to improve to the utmost, whatever you now possess, and instead of investing money in distant lands, and scattering your families abroad, invest it where it will react upon what you have, and render your community a pattern of prosperity and happiness. A FRIEND.

Steubenville, July 7, 1855.

SOVEREIGNTY IN KANSAS.—A correspondent of the Indianapolis Journal gives the following sketch of the proceedings of the Kansas Sovereignty Legislature.

Early the first or second day of the session, a resolution was introduced appointing a committee on contested elections, with instructions to examine persons and papers. No seat was contested, no person was sent for; but on the second day after their appointment, the committee reported that they had a large bundle of papers put in their hands by the Governor concerning election frauds, &c., but they had not opened them.

They had also concluded not to examine the persons elected at the May election and holding seats by authority of the Governor's certificate, as they had determined before they came here how they would dispose of this matter.

They would therefore recommend that all persons elected at the first election of March 31st, in Kansas, whether in the opinion of the Governor they were elected legally or illegally, should be entitled to their seats, and that all those elected at the second election should retire.

This was adopted, and the members holding free State principles were expelled without trial or examination.

Progress of Mormonism.

Twenty-five years ago the "Prophet" Jos. Smith organized the Mormon Church with six members. At the present time the Church in Utah territory contains three Presidents, seven apostles, two thousand and twenty six "seventies," seven hundred and fifteen high priests, nine hundred and ninety four elders, five hundred and fourteen priests four hundred and seventy seven teachers, two hundred and twenty seven deacons, besides the usual ratio of persons in training for the ministry who have not been ordained, and four hundred and eighty nine missionaries abroad. During the six months ending with the beginning of April last, the territory of Utah, two hundred and seventy-eight persons died, four hundred and seventy-nine were baptized in the Mormon faith, and eighty-six were excommunicated from the church.

What a common thing it is for men to look at the affairs of others and overlook their own.

Foreign News.—Prospect of the Seige.

We may not (says the London Times) be able to annihilate the vast earthworks of the enemy with as much certainty as if they were constructions of masonry, but by the aid of heavy shells pitched vertically into their redoubts, we can so search their defenses that no troops can live in them. The works of the opposing armies are now pushed close to each other, they range it now to an inch, and under such circumstances, the ascendancy in artillery must be nearly equivalent to the ascendancy altogether. It is plain that the Russians see their danger, and that they are exerting all their ingenuity to avert it. Our correspondent states that in the Mamelon, which is a good specimen of the works to be encountered, there were found funnel-shaped pits, into which shells may roll and burst, together with bomb proof excavations, into which the men could retire.

Although, however, the enemy will no doubt avail themselves of all such expedients with the skill which they have hitherto displayed, the means of attack, under present conditions, must exceed those of defence. The allies, in fact, have advanced closer and closer to the works of the place; their artillery has opened, on successive occasions, with greater and greater power, and the Russians, who at first asserted something like an equality in this respect, and long maintained the conquest, are now fain to withdraw their guns under our fire, and to confess or pretend themselves silenced. It is scarcely possible, indeed, that the resources of Sebastopol, however vast they may have been, should not be exhausted by exertions so prodigious, so protracted; and, while the allies are constantly receiving accessions of strength, and improving their communications in all directions the Russians are becoming more effectually isolated day after day.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE SEIGE.

We do not attempt to disguise either from ourselves or the public the difficulties still presented by this unexampled siege. In strict truth, it is no siege at all—it is a campaign against a powerful army, acting on its own territory, protected by a chain of strong entrenchments, resting upon an enormous arsenal, and what is still more extraordinary, assisted by the guns of a fleet. It is scarcely correct to speak of Sebastopol as a single town, so various are its divisions, and so diversified the divisions include. In the siege of an ordinary place, however strong, there is usually but one enceinte or chain of protecting works to be penetrated, and when an entrance is effected at any point of this fortified circumference, the town is taken. Engineers select the weakest or most promising point of the works for their attack; they make an opening with battering guns, "the assault" is then delivered, and, if successful, there is an end of the affair.

But at Sebastopol we may succeed in effecting an entrance or lodgment without accomplishing the whole work in hand, for there are forts and batteries of all kinds, divided from each other by creeks and ravines, and admitting of separate and independent defence. Thus, in the late attack, General Eyre and his brigade actually got through the outer line of works, carried the batteries first opposed to them, and fairly entered the town. About the gallantry of this most arduous action there can be no question, but the extent to which the success admitted of improvement was unfortunately not put to the test of trial. On the other hand, works so disposed as those at Sebastopol are liable to be commended by the ally, so that the capture of one may facilitate, if not insure, the capture of more. The Malakoff Tower, for instance, commands the Redan, and probably other works in its vicinity, indeed it is regarded by our engineers as the key to the whole position in that quarter.—Times.

Summary of Foreign Intelligence.

By the arrival of the steamship Atlantic at New York from Liverpool, we have news from Europe one week later. A Ministerial crisis has occurred in England, in consequence of the shuffling of Lord John Russell concerning his conduct at Vienna. At the close of the debate Sir E. B. Lytton moved that a Ministry containing Russell is unworthy the confidence of the public. It was expected that Lord Palmerston would either throw him overboard, dissolve Parliament, or resign. Lord John has tendered his resignation of the position he held in the British Ministry. It was thought that his resignation would produce important Cabinet Changes. From the activity shown by the besiegers at Sebastopol it is thought that another general assault will soon be made. A sortie was made on the night of the 7th, by the Russians, against the works in front of the Mamelon, but without effect. There are strong indications of an approaching campaign on the Danube. An insurrection in a Russian Siberian regiment is reported. In Spain the insurrection has been suppressed. The visit of Queen Victoria to Paris is fixed for the 7th of August.

The election came off in Kentucky on the 6th inst. Report says that in Louisville, the American ticket received some 1600 majority. There was a great deal of fighting and several men killed; also a serious fire which destroyed a considerable amount of property.

A QUESTION OF LAW.—Lucy Stone said the errand was the woman's ballot box. Should not then the mothers of the triplets, at Barum's Museum, be brought up for illegal voting?

Grand American Bombardment of Foreignism.

Know Nothingism a Legacy from our Patriot Fathers.

No political organization ever existed in this country more strongly fortified with arguments in favor of their policy than the American party. If the framers of our Constitution had thought that foreigners were better than citizens of native growth, (as the Forney and Pierce politicians represent,) they would have made foreigners ineligible to the Presidency, nor required them to reside here even one year before making their votes.

King this fact in the ears of those unfortunate Americans who continue to vote their own degradation, by supporting the nominees of the administration party.

The fact that the Constitution shuts them entirely out of the Presidency, argues a want of confidence in them on the part of our patriot fathers; and General Washington's letter, written from "White Plains," early in the war of the Revolution, to Governor Morris, of New Jersey, no doubt awakened the founders of our Government to the necessity of placing an impassable barrier between the Presidency and emigrants from abroad. This letter of General Washington's you published in the Clipper two weeks before the last election, and cannot be forgotten by your readers. In that letter General Washington said that he had no confidence in any of the foreigners then holding commissions in the American Army, but General Lafayette, and that he held it to be our best policy to keep them all out of the army. He regarded them as more adventurers, who had espoused our cause purely from selfish motives—from an anxiety to earn a little military fame, more than a devotion to our interests—and as likely to create more mischief by their arrogance than their services were worth.

Let this fact be pinned on the foreheads of those who make out we had no heroes in the Revolution but their Montgomery, Kosciuszko, De Kalb, and two or three other foreign adventurers.

The foreigners in our army at that period, were a very superior order of men compared to the mass of the half million that are now transported every year, and Washington was so distrustful of them, how much more should we be of those who are assuming so much authority among us at the present time.

That great and good man went down to his grave with apprehensions that the influence exercised by foreigners coming among us, would prove the ruin of our country, and consequently, in the farewell address he issued to his countrymen, we find the following admonition:—

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens, the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake. It is one of the most baneful foes of a republican government."

In these identical words did Washington warn us, and no Forney and Pierce politicians dare deny it.

Had the patriot Washington been among us in 1851 and '52, and seen the Pierce Democracy promising a war with Austria, France and Spain, to please the foreign adventurers from Hungary, Italy and Cuba, or looked into the House of Representatives in 1854, and seen Congress voting away all our public lands to gratify the demands of foreign socialists, he would have pronounced the country already under that baneful foreign influence against which he warned us. The fact that the Administration played the traitor towards the exiles from Hungary, Italy and Cuba, and sold itself to their oppressor at the head of the Church of Rome, to retain the support of Catholics, does not prove that foreign influence has not been far more powerful than native influence with the Pierce Democracy.

Thomas Jefferson the founder of the old Democratic party and the author of the declaration of independence, appeared to have a still greater dread than Washington of the malign influence upon our country and her republican institutions, that would arise from an excessive influx of foreigners among us. The following from his eloquent and patriotic pen, bears witness to that fact:

"I hope we may find some means in future of shielding ourselves from Foreign influence, political, commercial, or in whatever form it may be attempted. I am almost ready to join in the wish of Silas Dean, that there was 'an ocean of fire between this and the old world.'"

This ocean of fire between the old and new world that Mr. Jefferson wished for, would stop emigration entirely, and necessarily shield us from either political, commercial, or religious influence of a foreign nature. It goes further than the much-abused Know-Nothing's propose to go.

Then, if Jefferson were now among us, he would be denounced by the Forney and Pierce organs as a "bigot, intolerant, dark lantern conspirator, Jersey Sneak, polecat, and poisonous reptile," to the same extent that the American party are.

He would be charged with plotting treason to the Constitution, and sowing the seeds of confusion, disorder and bloodshed, just as his faithful disciples among the Know-Nothing's are. Happy then is it for him and the Father of our Country, that they are not now living to hear how their doctrines and precepts are denounced.

James Madison happened to be the next "dark lantern conspirator" of the olden time, as the Pierce Democracy would call him. He expressed his opinion of foreign influence briefly but very strongly in these words:

"Foreign influence is a Grecian horse to the republic. We cannot be too careful to exclude its entrance."

The Grecian horse of which he speaks, was the means by which the ancient Greeks conveyed spies into the City of Troy, and thus enabled them to capture that place after all other efforts failed. Hence, Mr. Madison warned us to beware of the "Grecian horse" that every emigrant vessel represents. He foresaw that they would introduce among us the pauperism and crime and all the moral and social vices abounding in Europe, and thus corrupt and demoralize American society and ultimately carry the corruption into political circles, and thus change the nature of our government without, perhaps, changing its name.

So far, then, we have Washington, Jefferson and Madison as the teachers of Know Nothingism.

Let us now hear a few words from General Jackson, the founder of the modern Democratic party, the nature of which has been so thoroughly changed by Franklin Pierce.

In one of his letters written in 1823, favoring a judicious tariff, he uttered the following sentence:—

"It is time that we should become a little more Americanized, and instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of Europe, feed our own, or in a short time, by our present policy, we shall be paupers ourselves."

Noble Old Hickory had in his eye the Old American Mechanics, and Laborers, when he thus wrote. His sagacity taught him that the pauper laborers of Europe, when transferred to our shores, would effect the American masses far more injuriously by its competition than when kept at home. His sagacity taught him that an unchecked tide of emigration would soon compel the American Mechanic and Laborer to work for an inadequate reward, and in times of bank-created panics, throw a large portion of them entirely out of employment, and involve them in temporary pauperism. Therefore he exclaimed—"It is time we should become a little more Americanized, and instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of Europe, feed our own."

Such being the sentiments of Andrew Jackson, how just it is for the American party to designate as miserable counterfeits the Pierce Democracy of the present time, who hold out their arms to receive and welcome a thousand European paupers a day. The American party say the pauper population of Europe should not be poured upon us, to drive our own poor out of employment, and so says General Jackson.

He does not object to the emigration of men of capital able to buy farms and aid in producing the fruits of the earth in abundance, or to engage in manufacturing and commercial pursuits among us, nor do we. On the contrary, men of capital who come from Europe to embark in agriculture, manufactures, or commerce, will always be welcomed by the American party. Such men do not come here to interfere in our elections, or to dictate the policy of our government; and they are not the men to be induced by demagogues to array themselves against the right of Americans to rule America. Such men are liberal enough to concede that no foreigner should be placed in a public position whilst an American can be found to fill it. Such men are not a drawback upon a city's prosperity, or a tax upon its wealth, like the mass of pauper emigrants who come here to spread pauperism, demoralization and crime in every community where they settle. This will do about General Jackson's legacy to us. Next we give the substance of what James Monroe said to Congress in his last annual message, as follows:—

"It should be the inflexible policy of this government to resist with all the powers at its command, any future attempt by any of the European powers to establish colonies on this continent."

From this it appears that James Monroe was the next strongest Know Nothing after Jefferson. He was for expelling foreign influence from the whole American continent, as well as from the United States.

In opposing colonization he necessarily opposed a bad European emigration in this direction, because there can be no colonization without emigration. If he did not wish for an ocean of fire between the old and new world, he was certainly for keeping all European influence as far off as possible.

In the days of these five great patriotic men, be it remembered, Europe did not send one ship load of her pauper laborers here where she now sends an hundred, and the public may then judge from what they then said, how loudly they would speak out in favor of the American party, if they could rise from the dead and appear among us once more!

Americans! with the foregoing legacy from Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson, in your hands, you can bid the editors and proprietors of the Yankee papers to continue their foul epithets, and call you as many names as they please. When you can point to such men as the fathers of Know Nothingism, you can receive the epithets of "assassins, cut-throats, plotters of treason, midnight conspirators, Jerry Sneaks, and polecats," which the anti-Americans apply to you as titles of honor. So let the backyards rant on. SPIRIT OF SEVENTY SIX.